

Heart-transplant baby improving

LONDON (AP) — The world's youngest heart-transplant patient, 22-day-old Hollie Roffey, has shown slight improvement but remained in critical condition Saturday, a hospital spokesman said. The baby was still undergoing a form of dialysis to deal with a kidney malfunction that developed Wednesday night, said the spokesman for London's National Heart Hospital. Doctors say fluid is being fed by tube into her abdomen to purify the blood and give her kidneys a chance to return to normal. The kidney problem was Hollie's second medical setback since receiving the heart of a three-day-old Dutch baby on July 30. Two days after the transplant, she underwent surgery to seal a hole in her bowel.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الراي"

Kuwait to finance King Talal Dam

AMMAN (J.T.) — The government of Kuwait has decided to contribute KD 12 million towards financing a project for raising the height of King Talal Dam, with a view of raising its storage capacity to 82 million square metres annually. Water from the dam will be used to irrigate about 83,000 dunums of land in the middle Ghor and south of the Dead Sea. The Japanese government has also decided to contribute about \$34 million towards financing a dam in Wadi Al Asab in the Jordan Valley with the aim of reclaiming about 12,000 dunums of land, in addition to irrigating 28,000 dunums by modern irrigation methods and establishing an electric station which will use waterfalls for generating electricity.

Volume 9 Number 2639

AMMAN, SUNDAY AUGUST 12, 1984, DHUL QAIDA 14, 1404

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Oteiba: OPEC will hold prices at all costs

KUWAIT (AP) — United Arab Emirates Oil Minister Mana Saeed Al Oteiba said Saturday that the OPEC will preserve its benchmark price of \$29 per barrel at all costs and even if that led to a lowering of the 17.5 million barrels daily production ceiling for OPEC member countries. Mr. Oteiba, in Kuwait to enlist the support of its leaders for the emerging OPEC plan in face of the oil glut that is destabilizing oil prices on the spot market, said "OPEC will not permit the lowering of its benchmark price, and may have to resort to lowering its production ceiling if need be to defend OPEC rights." (See related story on page 7).

China, Cuba to better ties

BUENOS AIRES (R) — China and Cuba have agreed to improve trade, cultural and technological relations despite differences on international matters, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said Saturday. Talking to reporters at the end of a four-day visit to Argentina, Mr. Wu said the agreement with Cuba, a close Soviet ally, resulted from a visit to Havana last week by Assistant Foreign Minister Zhu Qizhen. Cuba and China, despite a number of ideological quarrels, have always maintained close economic links. Chinese-Cuban trade was worth \$400 million last year.

Bulk carrier sinks in Indian Ocean

BAHRAIN (R) — The Panamanian-registered bulk carrier Char Ye sank in the Indian Ocean south of South Yemen's Socotra Island Friday due to bad weather, shipping sources in the Gulf said Saturday. They said the 9,939 gross ton carrier, listed by Lloyd's Register of Ships as owned by Char Ning Marine of Panama, sank south of Socotra. The sources said they had no information on the crew or the vessel's cargo or destination.

Bomb goes off in west Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — A small bomb went off on waste ground at the southern edge of mainly-Muslim west Beirut Saturday, causing no casualties, police and residents said. Police quoted eyewitnesses as saying the blast occurred after someone in a passing car threw an object out of the window. Six explosions have shaken Beirut's western sector since Thursday morning, when Beirut Radio said three people were killed and 25 wounded by a bomb planted in a rubbish bin.

80 killed in Philippines clashes

MANILA (AP) — Two army battalions backed by helicopters and planes have killed 74 Muslim separatist rebels in a government offensive that began last Sunday in the southern Philippines, a Manila newspaper reported Saturday. The bulletin today reported regional commander Brig. Gen. Cesar Tapia as saying six of his men were killed and eight wounded in the operation.

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Jordan celebrates anniversary of King's accession to throne; industrial festival inaugurated, popular rallies held in Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan Saturday celebrated the 32nd anniversary of His Majesty King Hussein's accession to the throne with a festive atmosphere in the streets decorated with the Jordanian flag, photos of the King and banners paying tribute to the Jordanian leader and the achievements the Kingdom has witnessed in the 32 years of his rule.

To mark the anniversary, a Jordanian industrial festival, organised by the Al Mustahlik (Consumer) magazine in cooperation with the Housing Bank, was officially inaugurated at the Culture of Palace at the Sports City by Minister of Industry, Trade and Tourism Jawad Al Anani.

The festival, whose activities will last for one month at the Housing Bank Commercial Centre, includes industrial products from over 70 Jordanian industries.

In his opening speech, Dr. Anani said industrial production constitutes more than 27 per cent of Jordan's gross national product, and forms more than half of the Kingdom's exports.

Dr. Anani paid tribute to King Hussein, and expressed the hope

that the "Jordanian march to progress will continue to be strong under the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein."

Dr. Anani also said that the government has embarked on steps to increase its encouragement to local industries by consuming local products rather than imported ones and urged the citizens to follow the example of the government.

"We, under the directives of Prime Minister Ahmad Obaidat, are seeking to spread Jordanian industrial products in the Arab World and in Red Sea countries, to import from them our requirements of industrial goods and export to them our high-standard industrial products," Dr. Anani said.

The government, Dr. Anani said, will spare no effort to cooperate with the Amman Chamber of Commerce and the Federation of the Jordanian Chambers of Commerce to hold exhibitions and establishing commercial centres.

Other speakers at the opening of the festival were the secretary general of the General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions (GFJTU), Samir Qardan. Amman's Chamber of Industry Chairman Issam Budeir and the festival's director, Ahmad Issam Odeh, who all congratulated King Hussein on the occasion and attributed the development and progress of industries to his wise leadership.

Attending the inauguration were Minister of Information Laila Sharaf, Labour Minister Tayseer Abdul Jabbar, Minister of Culture, Youth and Antiquities Abdullah Oweidat. Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism Under-Secretary Mohammad Saleh Al Hourani, and a number of senior military and civil officials, in addition to a number of people interested in industry. Later, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ed Ibn Zaid visited the exhibition and toured its various sections.

Public rallies held

To mark the occasion of the anniversary people from all walks of life took part in marches and public rallies through the streets of the capital.

The GFJTU organised a big rally which wound through Amman's streets, starting from Al Istiklal Street, passing by the Interior Ministry Roundabout where it met with another rally, thus forming a big march which went on to Jabal Amman's First Circle through Queen Noor Street, Shm-eisani Interchange, the Third Circle, the Second Circle and then the First Circle from where it moved backwards towards the Third Circle and to Ras Al Ain.

The march was accompanied by the Public Security musical band, scouts and guide girls in addition to Civil Defence staff.

King Hussein also received congratulatory cables from leaders of Arab and friendly countries, wishing him every success and good health to continue leading Jordan towards more progress and prosperity and to serve issues of the Arab and Islamic peoples.

King Hussein received cables



Information Minister Laila Sharaf (second from left), Minister of Industry, Trade and Tourism Jawad Al Anani (sixth from left), Labour Minister Tayseer Abdul Jabbar (eighth from left), Amman Chamber of Commerce and Industry officials, representatives of the Al Mustahlik magazine and prominent businessmen and industrialists Saturday attend the opening ceremony of an industrial festival in Amman (Petra photo)

ayan, South Korean President Chun Doo-Hwan, Vice President of the UAE Sheikh Rashid Ibn Sa'id Al Maktoum, Emir of Qatar Sheikh Khalifa Ibn Hamad Al Thani, Sheikh Hamad Ibn Mohammad Al Sharqi of Fujairah, Ajman Emir Sheikh Humaid Ibn Rasheed Al Nua'imi, Um Al Wivein Emir Sheikh Rashid Ibn Ahmad Al Mu'alla, Sharika Emir Sheikh Sultan Ibn Mohammad Al Qasimi, Qatari Crown Prince Sheikh Hamad Ibn Khalifa Al Thani and Sheikh Khalifa Ibn Salman Al Khalifa of Bahrain.

Baghdad says 5 Iranian vessels sunk, 3 F-14 jets downed

Iraq reports major air and naval battle in Gulf

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraq said Saturday its forces sunk five large Iranian "naval targets" in the northeast of the Gulf and downed three Iranian F-14 tomcat fighters in an aerial dogfight overhead.

The Iraqi News Agency (INA) quoted a military source as saying the naval targets — Baghdad's usual term for ships — were set ablaze and the jets were seen plunging into the sea.

Iraq made no immediate comment on a battle Saturday which Iraqi reports said took place in the early hours in the Khor Musa channel, known to seamen as "suicide alley."

Gulf shipping sources could not confirm the Iraqi strike, saying they had no reports that any large tonnage vessels had been attacked.

A number of raids have been reported on convoys in the channel leading to the Iranian port of Bandar Khomeini at the head of the Gulf since the war broke out in September 1980.

Baghdad Radio quoted an unnamed Iraqi airforce commander as saying the Iranian jets were downed Saturday as they tried to enter the naval battle, which began when Iraqi forces spotted an "enemy naval convoy" in the area.

Western military sources said that if confirmed, the loss of three F-14 tomcats would be a blow to the Iranian airforce, which the sources said is plagued by severe shortages of spare parts for its largely U.S.-built aircraft.

In June at the peak of the Gulf tanker war, Iran lost at least one F-4 phantom in a dogfight with Saudi jets over the Gulf.

The military sources, quoted by Reuters, then estimated Iran had only 14 to 16 aircraft left of the 80 F-14s ordered by the former Shah's air force in 1974.

They said Iran was widely felt to have held the aircraft back from the front line against the more sophisticated Iraqi airforce, relying on its more numerous F-4s.

U.S. press reports have suggested Iran has used the U.S.-built tomcat for surveillance and air battle control.

Baghdad Radio said Saturday's air and naval battle developed at 7.42 local time (0342 GMT). The sea off the entrance to the

Khor Mousa creek, leading to the Iranian port of Bandar Khomeini, where the battle erupted was strewn with the wreckage of the destroyed Iranian vessels, the radio said.

There was no immediate comment from the Iranian side on the Iraqi report.

The approaches to Khor Mousa have been the frequent scene of combined air and naval engagements in recent months resulting from Iraqi efforts to prevent ship convoys escorted by Iranian naval units from reaching Bandar Khomeini port.

Shipping sources in Bahrain, said they had not picked up any distress signals from any vessels Saturday.

One shipping source said however that Khor Mousa would be too far for any distress signals to be picked up at Bahrain.

The reported combined air and naval action would be the fourth Iraqi operation against Gulf shipping this week after a lull of nearly a month.

Less than 24 hours earlier Baghdad Radio had reported that Iraqi warships attacked and destroyed

troys "a small naval target," without giving further details.

On Thursday Iran said Iraqi jets had attacked one of its oil platforms, about 60 miles southwest of Kharg Island.

Kharg, Iran's main oil export terminal is itself 100 miles southwest of the entrance to the Khor Mousa creek, the site of Saturday's reported air and naval battle.

Baghdad Radio described the Thursday action as an attack by its jets "on a very large naval target near the Iranian Kharg Island."

The month-long lull of action ended on Tuesday when Iraqi jets carried out a missile strike against the Liberian-registered, Greek-owned supertanker "Friendship L."

Crew members of the 122,952-ton tanker had left Kharg on Monday with a cargo of 260,000 metric tons of Iranian oil.

The missile attack started a small fire aboard the tanker but this was extinguished by the crew and the ship continued its journey to Rotterdam under its own steam.

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Polish ship hit in Red Sea as hunt for mines intensifies

CAIRO (Agencies) — A Polish cargo ship hit a mine at the mouth of the Red Sea Saturday as international efforts intensified in the search for explosives in the strategic waterway.

The Polish news agency PAP said the 5,713-ton Jozef Wybicki heading for the Saudi Arabian port of Jeddah was shaken by an explosion from a mine but there were no casualties among the crew. The blast brought the ship to a standstill but the extent of damage was not reported.

The Polish freighter, the first of more than a dozen vessels that have struck mines in the Gulf of Suez at the northern end of the Red Sea or off the Yemeni coastline at the southern end.

The Egyptian navy continued a round-the-clock watch of the approaches to the Suez Canal joining the Red Sea to the Mediterranean as an international search for mines intensified with the expected arrival in Cairo of French mine warfare experts.

The experts are to discuss Egypt's needs in the search for mines, while two French minesweepers and a logistical support vessel are heading for the Red Sea.

Shipping sources along the Red Sea said Saturday French and American warships were already sweeping the waterway — used by some 1,700 vessels a month — for underwater explosives.

British minesweepers and American mine-searching helicopters are also due to join the hunt for the mines, whose origin has remained a mystery since the first one was reported by a Soviet cargo ship on July 9.

Other European nations have offered assistance, while the navies of the Red Sea littoral states are on the alert and a Soviet minesweeper has been reported at the southern end of the Red Sea.

Egyptian Defence Ministry sources said the Egyptian navy has "standing orders to search any vessel suspected of carrying any explosives."

They said Egyptian authorities recently stopped and searched a Libyan, a Cypriot and a Liberian-registered vessel.

At least 13 ships have been damaged by mine explosions in the Red Sea and Suez Gulf since July 9, according to Lloyd's Shipping agency in London. The U.S. Defence Department has counted 16, and British officials have put the number at about 20.

A shadowy group calling itself the "Islamic Jihad" organisation has claimed responsibility for the blasts. Its spokesman in London said it had planted 190 mines in the Gulf of Suez and the waters at the southern entrance to the Red Sea.

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak said Friday that Iran and Libya may have been behind mine explosions in the Red Sea and Suez Gulf and vowed to close the Suez Canal to shipping from any country proven guilty.

It was the first time Mr. Mubarak publicly voiced suspicion against any country by name since the explosions began.

Defence Minister Field Marshal Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala said (Continued on page 3)

Khmeini denounces Red Sea mining, page 2

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Abortion, disarmament and Israeli occupation debated at Mexico

MEXICO CITY (R) — Delegates at the United Nations population conference prepared for a hectic weekend of debate after a day of wrangling over the phrasing of motions on abortion, disarmament and Israeli occupation of Arab territories.

Friday's session also saw disagreement on a declaration to be made at the end of the conference on Monday or Tuesday, delegates said. Some Third World countries wanted it to mention the burden of their debts to industrialised countries.

In all, 91 amendments to 85 recommendations submitted by 148 nations attending the conference were discussed.

Friday's plenary session began with Egypt explaining its strategy for greater access to birth control information and redistribution of the population.

Ecuadorian delegate Luis King Vanont told the conference his country faced unemployment problems and emphasised agrarian reform as a way of raising living standards.

He said the fertility rate had fallen in Ecuador since the last U.N. population conference 10 years ago in Bucharest.

Afghanistan speaker Fazil Rahim Mohmand said any development policy depended on peace and he called for more international cooperation in population studies.

Mexico's Geronimo Martiz said his country's plan was to reduce population growth rate to an annual one per cent by the year 2000.

Colombian delegate Amaury Gracia Burgos spoke of the dangers of unemployment and the drift from the countryside into the cities.

Many speakers pleaded for more aid from developed nations with Guatemala and Gabon stressing the need for a more equal distribution of resources.

Morocco said the international financial system must be reformed. Enormous reserves of labour in the Third World could be an asset but they could also be a problem, delegate Abdul Haq Tazi said.

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6 Sri Lankan soldiers die in mine blast

COLOMBO (R) — Six Sri Lankan soldiers Saturday when their jeep hit a mine laid by Tamil separatist guerrillas near Mannar on the island's northwestern coast, official sources said.

They told Reuters the guerrillas, who are fighting for independence from the majority Sinhalese, laid the ambush for the jeep travelling between two army camps in the area. Another soldier was injured in the blast.

They corrected an earlier statement that the jeep was in a patrol convoy, saying they did not know of any security sweeps against guerrillas in the area.

The mine blast, the first violence reported from the Mannar peninsula stretching west towards India, brought the officially confirmed death toll in one week of violence to 57. The victims Saturday were the first army men to be killed.

The sources said eight unidentified corpses were found Saturday in Jaffna, capital of the Tamil-dominated northern province. Residents added that a taxi driver died and seven people were injured in two incidents of shooting by the armed forces.

President Jany Jayewardene Friday night vowed to stamp out guerrilla violence on the palm-fringed tropical island (See page 8).

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U.S. runner lands on trackside • British aspirant declared innocent

Puica takes 3,000m gold as Decker, Budd collide

LOS ANGELES (Agencies) — The dreams of South African-born Zola Budd and American Mary Decker to win the 3,000-metre Olympic gold medal were shattered Friday in the last 1,500 metres while Romanian Maricica Puica raced to the finishing line to clinch the coveted honour.

Decker, who crashed to the trackside amid howls of disbelief from the packed Los Angeles coliseum stadium crowd, blamed 18-year-old barefoot Budd for knocking her out of the Olympics. The 26-year-old American, a double world champion, carried sobbing into a press conference after having a hospital X-ray of her left leg, said: "Zola tried to cut in front without being in front... I do hold Zola Budd responsible."

Budd, running for Britain after changing her nationality in April, was also in tears. Her barefoot run ended in tears, a dismal seventh place, and an initial disqualification.

Budd, who changed her South African nationality to run for Britain, was initially disqualified after the race. But she was reinstated to seventh position following an appeal by the British team.

The jury of appeals has reviewed the film regarding the disqualification of Zola Budd and she has been reinstated to her original position. Mori Tenner, com-

petition director of athletics, announced: "The jury does not hold Zola Budd responsible for what happened in the race."

A video film of the event showed Decker's right arm touching Budd's back, slightly disrupting the barefoot British runner's stride and six strides later the American appeared to squeeze past her with her arm still in front. Budd stumbled to the right, her left knee turned inward, throwing her lower left leg and foot outward into Decker's path. Decker's right spiked shoe came down on Budd's left ankle, and brought an agonised expression to the British girl's face.

As Budd pulled her left leg clear, Decker's left knee just touched it. Her knee collapsed, throwing her body head first to the left, off the track and on to the grass field.

As Decker fell, she had Budd's vest number, 151, clutched in her right hand.

Budd lurched in mid-stride but retained her balance and raced on.

Puica, behind Decker, hauled her own left leg to safety, just avoided being tripped by the falling Decker and continued without losing momentum.

The race went on, with Budd soon passed by Puica, and other runners.

Puica finished in 8 minutes 35.96 seconds, being run for the first time in an Olympics. Wendy Sly of Britain was second in 8:39.47 and Canadian Lynn Williams was third in 8:42.14.

Puica told reporters she thought Decker had been at fault as she was the runner behind. But at the official news conference later she refused to elaborate, shrugging her shoulders and saying only that it was not up to her to decide.

British team chief Nick Whitehead said: "I thought Mary was attempting to get past Budd and slipped on the curb."

But he was full of admiration for Budd. "It was a wonderful performance by Zola. She was great. I don't think she was in any way to blame. She has spike marks down the back of her left leg."

When the race ended, a male spectator came racing onto the field, wearing a grass skirt and carrying a flag that said "Zola." He then went over and kissed the teenager, who had been whisked to Britain earlier this year and gained British citizenship in less than two weeks so she could compete in the games.

After the brief embrace, the fan was hustled off the field.



Zola Budd

Decker to miss Olympics marathon

AMSTERDAM (AP) — American Mary Decker will miss the Olympic marathon race scheduled for Sunday in Los Angeles because of a knee injury sustained in the 3,000-metre race Friday.

Decker, who was disqualified from the 3,000-metre race for tripping Zola Budd, said she was "in a bad way" and would not be able to run the marathon.

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Dutch women beat Australians in world Olympic hockey honours

LOS ANGELES (AP) — The Netherlands won the world Olympic hockey honours by beating Australia 2-1 in the final Friday.

The Dutch team, which had won the silver medal in the 1980 Winter Olympics, clinched the gold by defeating the Australians in a shootout after a 1-1 tie in the regular play.

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Just 4.32 behind was American Michele Mitchell, whose teammate, world champion Wendy Wyland, took the bronze.

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France and Brazil clash for gold in Olympic soccer

LOS ANGELES (AP) — France and Brazil, the world's two most famous soccer nations, were to clash in the Rose Bowl stadium Sunday night for the Olympic gold medal.

The match, which has drawn record crowds, was the first of two semifinals, with the final to be played Sunday night.

France, who won the 1982 World Cup, was the defending champion, while Brazil, who won the 1958 and 1962 World Cups, was the reigning champion.

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3RD: 1000

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OWNER: 1000

SECOND RACE:

For third class horses
Distance: 1,600 metres
Time: 2 minutes 4 seconds

1ST: 2000
2ND: 2000
3RD: 2000

OWNER: 2000
HORSE: 2000
OWNER: 2000

THIRD RACE:

For fourth class horses
Distance: 1,200 metres
Time: 1 minute 15 seconds

1ST: 1000
2ND: 1000
3RD: 1000

OWNER: 1000
HORSE: 1000
OWNER: 1000

FOURTH RACE:

For fifth class horses
Distance: 1,000 metres
Time: 1 minute 7 seconds

1ST: 1000
2ND: 1000
3RD: 1000

OWNER: 1000
HORSE: 1000
OWNER: 1000

FIFTH RACE:

For second class horses
Distance: 1,200 metres
Time: 1 minute 15 seconds

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2ND: 1000
3RD: 1000

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مكتبة امين

Britain's professionals stoop to compete

Britain's practising professionals have until now shown a haughty disdain for promotional advertising. Sue Cameron reports on the government's efforts to inject more competition into a market worth over \$5 billion.

LONDON — Britain's old-established professions today enjoy a combined annual turnover that is probably worth something in the region of \$4 billion (\$5.2 billion). But there is a growing chorus of complaints that this sizeable slice of the services industry sector has been tied up far too neatly for far too long.

Not that solicitors, architects, vets, barristers, opticians, chartered accountants and the like are commonly thought of in terms of market sectors. The Department of Trade and Industry, which is currently taking an unwelcome interest in the professions, candidly admits that it "hasn't a clue" what their gross sales are. Ditto the Office of Fair Trading.

And there are still plenty of practising professionals who clearly prefer to think of themselves as gentlemen rather than as players in a tough commercial world.

Hence until now their near-total ban on all forms of promotional advertising and the claims of some of them that their monopoly positions are good for the public as well as for their own pockets.

But a haughty disdain of trade will not be sustainable for much longer. The U.K. government, acting under some pressure from various lobby groups, intends to open up the professions to competition. The aim is to ensure that consumers have more choice, that they are better informed about the services available and — most important of all — that they have the benefit of more competitive pricing.

But there remain a number of imponderables. How successful will the government be in achieving its declared aims? Are its proposed reforms sufficiently far-reaching? How well will it stand up to the professional fifth columnists within its own ministerial ranks? Above all else, will competition really lead to better service and lower prices for the public? Or — as the professions themselves tend to predict — will the whole initiative bring a lowering of standards in the very areas that are closest to the average consumer's heart, be it the title deeds to his home or medical attention for his ailing cat?

Mr. Alex Fletcher, the competition minister, has no doubts that greater competition will benefit both the consumer and the professions themselves.

"Competition is not just for the sharp end of industry, for the steel workers and the car workers," he

says. "The professions are part of a service industry sector that stretches from office cleaning to merchant banking. Economic changes have made it clear that this is the area where the new job opportunities are going to be."

"The professions also service manufacturing industry, so greater competition will benefit that sector, too. And while some professions operate only on the domestic front, there will be great opportunities for others in the European Economic Community (EEC) — particularly on the financial side."

"We hope to encourage the professional bodies to look after the consumer better — and to be seen to do so. In the past they have tended to look after the interests of their own members."

A key plank in the government's policy is to persuade the professions to abandon their tight restrictions on advertising. These prevent any real competition — particularly on price, which is where it counts for the consumer. A number of successes have already been chalked up on this front.

In June the Council of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons accepted advertising in principle, "subject to certain restraints." The Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales is almost certain to follow suit later this summer — a motion urging a continued ban on advertising was roundly defeated at the institute's annual meeting a few weeks ago.

And on Midsummer Day the Law Society finally decided that the 7,500 solicitors' firm of England and Wales should be allowed to advertise from Oct. 1 this year. However, TV ads, mail shots and claims that one company is actually more competent than its rivals will continue to be banned.

The solicitors' move is a key one, since the government is understandably nervous about tackling the influential legal profession, whose members are sometimes prominent supporters of the Conservative Party.

The professional arguments against advertising have a strikingly similar ring, whether they are being put by lawyers, opticians or vets. They usually admit that advertising would promote competition. But they claim that price competition already exists, with potential clients ringing round for estimates. They say it is, in any case, impossible to put a firm price on professional service until the

client's exact needs are known. And they add that the public is in no position to know whether it is receiving value for money.

They also say that advertising could lead to price wars which might encourage some professional people to "cut corners" and lower standards. That, too, would be bad for the consumer.

This last argument was used by architects when they were fighting to keep mandatory fee scales. The Royal Institute of British Architects explains that it "wanted competition but we did not want architects under-cutting each other." The point did not impress the Monopolies and Mergers Commission (MMC), which completed a state of reports on both advertising and mandatory fee scales in the professions some eight years ago. The commission came down against mandatory fee scales for architects and in 1982 there was a change to recommended fee scales.

Whatever the merits of the professions' arguments, the barriers against advertising and against competitive pricing have clearly begun to crumble. There are a number of reasons for this comparatively sudden switch round. One is the government's threat — albeit voiced only in private — to bring in legislation if the professions remain obdurate. The Law Society, which maintains that it did not have its arm twisted on advertising, does admit that solicitors had to "face the possibility" of a change in the law.

Some groups have also found themselves facing the threat of competition from outside their own profession. A new breed of licensed conveyancers is set to muscle in on a market that was once the exclusive preserve of solicitors; chartered accountants are having to contend with the banks and with management consultancy firms; architects face competition from ordinary builders; and opticians will be up against the major retail chains once the new Health and Social Security Bill, which ends their monopoly on the dispensing of spectacles, becomes law.

"It's something of a chicken and egg situation," says the Office of Fair Trading (OFT). "Where professions have found themselves in competition with people outside, they've started recognising the need to change the rules. Market forces are bringing about changes as well as the consumer lobby."

We're moving away from the days when the professions — by and large — were used only by the middle classes. So it's not just a matter of the professions being squeezed. There could be more business for them."

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales says its members are "very conscious that there is business out there for which they can compete." Significantly, the institute admits that the arguments against advertising which it put to the MMC in 1976 "no longer hold good". In eight years chartered accountants have moved from "sharing out the work in a traditional market" to "competing against bodies that have no inhibitions on them — such as the banks."

Even the British Veterinary Association (BVA), which says it "cannot see how promotional advertising will be in the interests of animals," admits that "informative" advertisements could be advantageous.

"When it comes to marketing the profession as a whole then I think there is room for improvement," says Mr. Bernard Wells, chairman of the BVA's salaries and appointments committee. "If we're talking about informing the public of the services available and about preventive medicine, then more advertising might help both vets and animals."

Mr. Wells believes greater use of advertising will make the top end of the veterinary market "more entrepreneurial". He does not expect advertising to put any vets out of business.

The Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA), which claims that pressure to allow architects to advertise was internally generated and did not come from the government, says the ending of mandatory fee scales is likely to make its members more businesslike. Although it is early days yet, RIBA reckons that having to justify fees and itemise bills will "enable architects to sell more services — albeit at keener prices."

Officials at the OFT are cautious about the impact that advertising will have on professional fees generally. They expect some lowering of fees in certain sectors. But nobody seems to foresee either widespread closures of professional firms or an overnight collapse of prices.

The limited evidence available from abroad suggests that advertising is a weapon that can backfire. Most developed countries place much the same restraints on their professions as Britain. But in 1977, a U.S. Supreme Court decision in effect opened the door to promotional advertising by American lawyers after a 71-year ban. Even so, the American Bar Association (ABA) reports that lawyers have not exactly been jostling each other to walk through that door. Some of those who have crossed the threshold have found it a chastening experience.

"A small survey we carried out suggests that 13 per cent of lawyers have advertised at least once since 1977 although a bigger proportion are hiring P.R. firms to do their promotion for them" says the ABA.

Some within the legal community have advertised very successfully. But others had no idea what they were doing. They didn't know how to handle an influx of business when it arrived. They'd spend a great deal of time taking 10 phone calls, out of which they'd only get one client. The other nine would be nutters or people shopping around or callers wanting to know if they had a legal problem at all."

Nevertheless, some American firms have set up legal practice chains in shopping centres all over the U.S. They have fixed price tariffs and have cut their costs through the use of para-legal staff, word processors and standardised forms.

Back in the U.S., solicitors show no sign of such commercial ambition. But they are eyeing up the traditional territorial preserve of barristers.

The International Bar Association points out that Britain and some of her former territories are almost the only countries in the world with a "non-fused" legal profession: only barristers can plead for clients in the higher courts — and only solicitors can introduce clients to barristers.

But now the Law Society is pressing strongly for the removal of the barristers' monopoly in the higher courts. The government, however, says it is "postponing" action on this front.

And ministers have no immediate plans for allowing chartered accountants the limited company status that some of them are now beginning to demand. Such a move — from unlimited to limited liability — would involve an indemnity scheme to ensure adequate client compensation and changes in the Companies Acts. Meanwhile, the EEC Eighth Directive, scheduled to be fully operational by the end of the decade, would allow accountants to choose whether they wanted to be partnerships or companies.

One area where the government seems likely to content itself with exhortation is in reforming the professions' governing bodies and their attendant professional conduct committees. — Financial Times news feature.



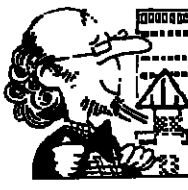
Barristers £164m



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Architects (Private practice only) £600m



Accountants £1.0bn



Solicitors £1.3bn

Source: Industry Estimates

Spectre of the Rhondda Valleys haunts British mining industry

By Nicholas Phythian
Reuter

MAERDY, Wales — Abandoned coalmines and lengthening queues of the Rhondda Valleys create the spectre that haunts Britain's miners, now in the 22nd week of a strike against further pit closures.

In their heyday, the two Rhondda Valleys boasted more than 60 pits and as many as 30,000 miners — many more than the whole of the Welsh coalfield today.

Tightly-knit communities, with their male-voice choirs, their non-conformist chapels and their rugby football, they carved themselves a special place in the folklore of coalmining.

Today, one worker in three has no job and the future for the young and middle aged is even bleaker.

"What is seen in the Rhondda as a result of the pit closures are two valleys with all the skills and all the community spirit and no jobs," says Rhondda member of parliament Allan Rogers.

The 750 strikers in the village of Maerdy come from the last pit in the Rhondda. Of these, 200 risk losing their jobs under a rationalisation scheme. One man commented: "If the mine goes, there's nothing else."

The discovery of high quality steam coal in the 19th century made the Rhondda one of the most intensively mined areas in

the world. By the 1920s more than 160,000 people lived in row upon row of terraced cottages strung along the two valleys.

The first pit closures hit the Rhondda in the mid-1930s when demand for steam coal fell. Unemployment hit 47 per cent. More closures followed in the 1960s and 1970s.

Successive governments, the local council and the European Community have worked hard to attract alternative industry to the Rhondda.

They have had some success with about 40 companies offering several hundred jobs in light industry.

"The numbers of people employed have not made up for what we have lost over the past 20 to 30 years with the closure of the mines," says council chief executive Gwyn Evans.

Maerdy miners' leader Arfon Evans speaks of huge social problems. "Our children say what's the point of getting any qualifications when there's no work," he says.

Arfon Evans, a third generation miner, says the young have turned to vandalism and drugs while older people suffer psychiatric problems.

Up to 80 per cent of Britain's 180,000 miners have been on strike since March over plans by the state-run National Coal Board (NCB) to close 20 more pits for the loss of 20,000 jobs.

The dispute has led to picket-line violence as strikers attempt to

prevent a minority of miners, mainly at thriving central England pits, from continuing to work.

The high court has ordered the seizure of assets of the South Wales miners' union because local strikers refused to abide by a court ruling to restrain their pickets at Welsh steel plants who were trying to stop coke deliveries.

The coal dispute strikes at the heart of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's pledge to cut the role of the state in the economy.

In line with that pledge, the coal board led by American Ian MacGregor wants to pull the industry into profit by closing the loss-making pits currently subsidised by the taxpayer.

The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), led by its fiery President Arthur Scargill, insists that a pit that still has coal can be made profitable if enough money is invested in it.

What is uneconomic today may with time, and rising oil or other energy prices, prove economic. Pits, once closed, are expensive if not impossible to re-open, the union argues.

Its leaders point to a general lack of jobs in Britain, which is grappling with record unemployment. They say investing in jobs is cheaper than doling out welfare payments.

The coal board says the South Wales coalfield alone, with 28 pits, cost the taxpayer over 90 million sterling (\$120 million) in 1983.

Survival suit mandatory on board German ships

By Oscar Hansen

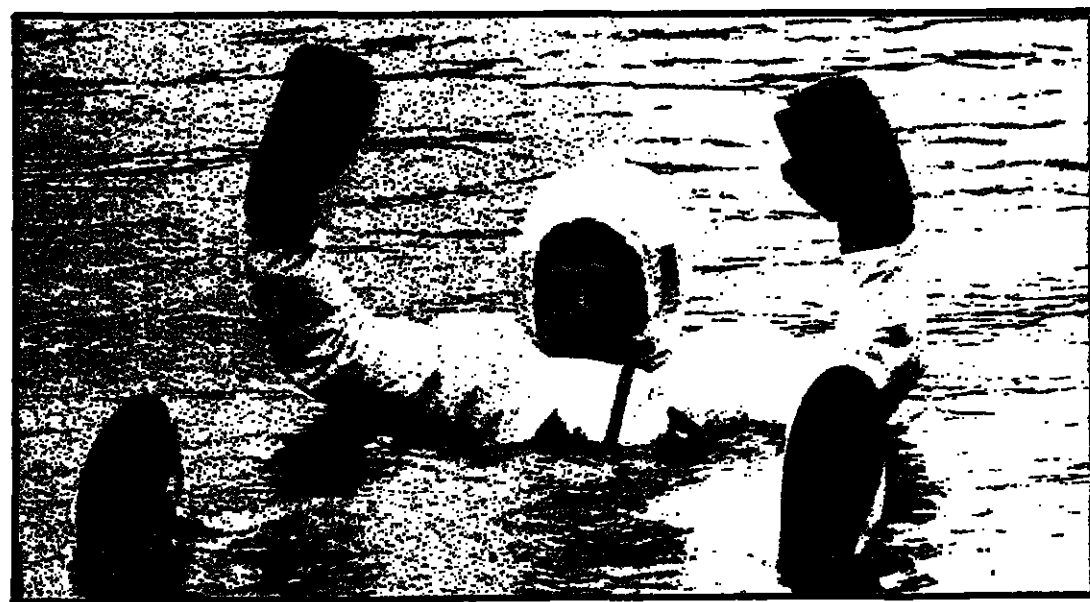
BONN — The Bonn government, determined to improve safety at sea, has ordered all German ships to carry survival suits for their crews from October next. Trials have proved so satisfactory that the authorities in Bonn decided not to wait until international agreement was reached. The new international agreement on safety at sea is not to come into force until the middle of 1986.

The survival suit is an insulated garment covering the entire body. Only the face is exposed to the water. The insulation is reportedly so effective that even after six

hours of immersion in water at temperatures of between zero and 2° C the body temperature does not fall by more than two degrees.

The merchant navy today largely plies waters with low temperatures. In 1912 all 1,489 passengers and crew of the Titanic were dead when the first rescue vessels arrived at the scene only two hours after the ship sank. The water temperature was zero.

The Bonn government's move is another stone in the mosaic of active and passive safety at sea. The German merchant navy accounts for 1.8 per cent of world tonnage but only 0.16 per cent of accidents — German features.



Survival suit made mandatory on board German ships (German photo)

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Editorial and advertising offices:
Jordan Press Foundation,
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

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The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

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Beyond the new exam

THE Ministry of Education has announced plans to hold an examination to the secondary stage as of the scholastic year 1984/1985. Under the new amendment, the Minister of Education has the right to choose 60 per cent of the male students who pass the examination and 70 per cent of the females to continue their studies at the secondary level.

This new regulation raises serious questions that needs to be answered. While the ministry gave a blanket claim that the decision followed a comprehensive study on the subject, it did not elaborate on what would become of the 40 per cent of the male students (30 per cent of the female students) who would not pass the examination. It is assumed, however, that these would be directed towards vocational schools or the like "that best suit their capabilities and the needs of the local market."

Are the present vocational schools ready to absorb 40 per cent of the students in the span of one scholastic year? Would it not be better if this percentage was absorbed gradually in a number of years?

Of course, there are also other questions of a more philosophical nature. Governments have throughout history regulated different aspects of society to varying degrees, education included. Society is always faced, however, with the question of where the line is drawn between what is considered essential for society and what is an infringement on individuals' rights. Is the level of education in Jordan of a high-enough standard such that those who do not make it to the secondary level are nevertheless assured of a basic minimum of knowledge? Or is such a question irrelevant in view of the country's other needs?

The admission examination to the secondary level has been upheld and revoked five times during the last 18 years. If there are "specialised and responsible" committees studying the effects of such an examination, shouldn't they agree on a long-term policy instead of what appears to be short-term solutions that might or might not remedy a problem that evidently is there?

There are many other repercussions on society that such a decision is likely to bring. The proper place to debate these effects is not only parliament, where it is natural to hold discussions on such a major issue in the country, but also throughout the society where literally every individual in the country is considerably affected by such a decision.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: King's noble march

THE CELEBRATIONS by the Jordanian family of the 32nd anniversary of King Hussein's accession to the throne is not an ordinary occasion, since it represents the long and colourful march of the leader who has dedicated his life to modernising the state and improving the status of the citizen on the local scene and to building the Arab self-force and canvassing support for the Arab cause at the regional and international levels.

The bright picture Jordan is enjoying is the natural outcome of the sincere efforts of His Majesty King Hussein, which he always exerts to develop our Jordanian family economically and socially.

The King's efforts had received and will continue to receive the constructive participation of all the members of the Jordanian family who believe that national unity and joint responsibility are capable of maintaining Jordan as an oasis of stability and prosperity and a torch of civilisation transmitting love and hope in the area.

King Hussein's accession to the throne bears all the noble meanings and values. It represents the ideals and constructive aspirations towards a bright future.

Al Dustour: Jordan's inspiring leadership

THE JORDANIAN family, while celebrating the 32nd anniversary of His Majesty King Hussein's accession to the throne, renews its confidence and pride in the wise and brave leadership of King Hussein.

The Jordanian family is also aware that the development and strength of this country was closely related to the inspiring leadership which has always been behind the achievements and the construction, cultural and economic progress. Under the leadership of King Hussein, Jordan was able to overcome all difficulties and obstacles and pursued its construction and progress march.

To maintain the bright image of Jordan and to keep it strong, King Hussein directed special attention to the Armed Forces and equipped them with the most modern weapons.

Throughout the 32 years of King Hussein's rule, he has always been calling for integrating the Arab fold for achieving Arab solidarity and mobilising all Arab resources to serve our people's issues and to restore our usurped rights.

Sawt Al Shaab: Achievement despite difficulty

THE JORDANIAN family Saturday marked a dear occasion to every citizen in our homeland.

The occasion, King Hussein's accession to the throne which took place 32 years ago, should prompt people to review a reel full of memories and achievements.

The reel links the image of the homeland to the image of the leader who was behind the reconstruction, development, strength and the proper status of Jordan in the area and the world.

The past 32 years had witnessed a progress in all walks of life in Jordan. They witnessed important political developments, at the top of which were achieving political independence, cancellation of a treaty with Britain, Arabisation of the army and preparing and equipping it with all the means required for promoting it into a modern Arab army, capable of performing national and regional duties entrusted to it.

Despite the meagre resources and the severity and continuity of the Israeli aggression, King Hussein has been keen on providing the homeland with its strong army, in addition to boosting the country's economy.

The macro-economics of our construction sector

By Fahed Fanek

THE VALUE of total output of building and construction works in Jordan during 1983 reached JD 356.4 million in current prices, says the Department of Statistics in the national accounts.

Assuming that the average duration of a construction project from commencement order to the delivery and acceptance of the final product is 18 to 24 months, we can reckon that the construction works in progress at any given moment is around JD 535 to 713 million.

Obviously, this is a very substantial value relative to our small national economy. I wish it was possible to point out with a reasonable degree of certainty the share of our local or

national contractors and the share of the foreign contractors which were able to dominate large scale construction projects and transform it into an importing activity.

Although the gross final value of buildings and construction works in 1983 reached JD 356.4 million as indicated above, this amount does not represent the value-added contributed by this sector towards the Gross Domestic Product. The input/output analysis of the national economy shows that construction sector used intermediate services and materials which were either imported from abroad, or should be credited to other economic sectors such as cement, steel, wood and other building materials and elements.

If we subtract these intermediate inputs consumed in the construction, we find out that the value-added of the construction sector, i.e. its contribution towards GDP at cost prices is JD 126.8 million or 9.6 per cent of the GDP.

Excluding JD 6.1 million to allow for the estimated depreciation of capital and machinery used in the construction process, the net value-added will be JD 120.7 million distributed among production factors.

Statistics show that the share of salaries and wages paid to labour, technicians, engineers and administrators reached JD 76.2 million or 63 per cent of the net value-added, one of the

highest percentages in any non governmental sector, it thus deserves support and protection to secure jobs and incomes to a wide range of manpower involved in construction, provided this manpower is not dominated by imported labour and foreign experts.

The balance of JD 44.5 million is the operating surplus or the share of ownership and risk takers in the form of interest paid to banks for their credit facilities, rents to land lord and profits to entrepreneurs. Unfortunately the statistics do not help in arriving at the share of each one of those three categories.

The construction sector is

extremely important due to the huge value of its annual output, and because it is responsible for 13 per cent of all salaries and wages earned in the country (20 per cent if we exclude salaries paid by the government). It is also responsible for 7.5 per cent of ownership returns in Jordan.

It is worth mentioning that the gross output of construction sector increased in 1983 by four per cent in current prices. Even if we discount this by five per cent to allow for inflation, the level of construction activity in 1983 will continue to be almost the same as the previous year. This indicates that there is no material retreat in the activity of construction, despite the fact that this sector was left alone and could not engage government support either from the organisational point of view or in the protection from unfair foreign competition.

It is believed that the minister of public works has some ideas to put in order the messy relations between the contractor and the employer, and that the minister of labour has also his ideas for organising the use of foreign labour.

It remains to be seen if we can put our house in order, and enable our contractors to stand up on their own feet, to lead a healthy operation from the financial, technical and managerial points of view.



Arab News

Turkey still toes the military way

Mr. Turgut Ozal's Motherland Party has now been in power in Turkey for seven months but the country's transition to democracy appears still-born. David Barchard looks at political life under Mr. Ozal's administration.

ANKARA — Seven months after Mr. Turgut Ozal's Motherland Party came to office, Turkey's political life still shows every sign of staying within the guidelines mapped out by President Kenan Evren and the top military leadership in the 1982 constitution.

Outwardly politics in Turkey today are very different from what they were a year or two years ago.

Parliament and parties have returned. There are rallies by party leaders, controversies and a lot of vocal criticism from wage earners and the newspapers of the government's economic policies.

The area of permissible political discussion, however, remains sharply limited, partly by the continuing reality of martial law in 41 out of 67 provinces and all key cities, partly by the restrictions embedded in the torrent of legislation pushed through after the 1980 military takeover.

"We are having to tell the Turks: If this is a transition to democracy give us some more evidence," a European diplomat here said recently.

Arguing that any political liberalisation would mean a return to fighting on the streets (an argument that even some left-wing Turks find it hard to deny outright), President Evren has set his face sternly against any modifications of the constitutional settlement during his term of office due to end in 1989.

The one public appeal for a change in the rules — a cautiously worded petition to President Evren last spring by 1,368 liberal and leftist intellectuals for more political liberalisation and an end to torture — got a harsh response.

A prosecutor's investigation was started and 56 of the signatories will go on trial in Ankara in August, facing gaol terms of up to one year.

The petition incident was profoundly embarrassing at home and abroad. It drew pointed remarks from President Ronald Reagan's human rights adviser, Mr. Elliot Abrams, during a recent visit to Ankara. These were shrugged off on the grounds that "Abrams is not an important figure."

At home, Mr. Ozal was reminded of the limits to his authority. He had exercised prime ministerial authority to reverse a military censorship order by quoting extracts from the petition at a Press conference. His closest aides had told the Western press that there was no chance whatsoever that the petitioners would be prosecuted.

Now the Motherland Party, the largest party in parliament, is engaged in a much more anodyne debate with the Populist Party over whether or not to reduce the voting age to 18. Everyone knows — but no one says — that this is just the sort of proposal which the military dislike but might be prepared to stomach if both major parties agreed on it.

It marks the furthest the parties may be prepared to go in testing their strength.

Meanwhile Mr. Ozal forges on with his bold plan to restructure the Turkish economy along free market lines.

He faces a formidable set of opponents including those who are uneasy at the idea of a reduction in the form of state power, industrialists relying on the home market, and wage earners who claim their purchasing power has been halved in the last year.

Mr. Ozal has turned a deaf ear so far to trade union protests, aware that under the system he inherited from the military there is no risk of a strike in the near future.

With four-and-a-half years until the next general election, the prime minister has little to worry about from the five other main

parties. The two which were allowed by the military to enter the general elections last November, both polled less than 10 per cent (the level necessary under the military's electoral system for representation in parliament) in the free local elections in March.

The Social Democrats — banned in November but allowed to run for local office in March — are proving to be an inward looking party with very weak political leadership.

Many of their leaders prefer to stick to criticism of Mr. Ozal's economic policies rather than do anything which might challenge the military.

A rival Socialist party now being formed by admirers of Mr. Bulent Ecevit, the former prime minister, may mean that the left of centre is split into three parties: the Populist Party, inside parliament but impotent, the Social Democracy Party which lost the control of the major cities in March, and the pro-Ecevit Socialists. The thought must give satisfaction to Mr. Ozal.

On the right, however, the prime minister faces potentially more serious problems. Though the centre-right "True Path Party", which is tacitly loyal to Mr. Suleyman Demirel, the ousted prime minister of 1980, got only 13 per cent of the votes in March, it is being led by men of real political talent, such as its chairman Mr. Yildirim Avci and his deputy, Mr. Gokberk Ergenekon, two of the liveliest figures to emerge on the Turkish political scene for many years.

If the Ozal economic programme goes awry, the voters may start flocking to them.

Another headache is the right-wing opposition inside Mr. Ozal's own Motherland Party which is potentially more dangerous to him than any of the other parties.

The M.P. was hastily cobbled together last year out of four or five diverse political tendencies. Among these were the residual followings of the ultra-Islamic National Salvation Party (dissolved in 1981) and of the banned neo-Fascist Nationalist Action Party.

In April and May the neo-Fascists in the party showed their hand in surprisingly clumsy fashion in a campaign to change street names.

The dispute has been firmly suppressed. The outward unity of the Motherland Party looks as great as ever.

One of its leaders, Mr. Halil Sivgin, says: "The Motherland Party is one of Turkey's most striking successes. It wasn't easy to come this far but now we are here to stay as Turkey's major right-of-centre party."

However, Turkey's political parties have always been notoriously fissile. The question mark about extremists within the Motherland Party remains. The military fiercely dislike its Islamic and clerical wing which has made its presence felt in many ways.

The neo-Fascist element (which is in a permanent state of feud both with the Islamic fundamentalists and with the present military leadership) also arouse suspicions.

There remains a feeling of fragility in the air. There has already been talks of "a change of government" and a coalition of national unity. Translated this would mean forcing Mr. Ozal out of office and replacing him by a coalition of the weakly based parties.

"I don't think that is going to happen soon," says another Western diplomat. "But I think Ozal will be lucky if he can last three years. Sooner or later he will come into conflict with the Army." — Financial Times news feature.

Nixon back in limelight, spurned by party

By Michael Gelb
Reuter

WASHINGTON — Richard Nixon resigned the U.S. presidency in disgrace 10 years ago Thursday but, instead of being assigned to oblivion, he has tenaciously fought his way back to a measure of respectability as an elder statesman.

In one of the most remarkable turnarounds in U.S. political history, the man branded an undisciplined co-conspirator in the Watergate scandal by a federal grand jury is rich and back in the limelight, turning out memoirs and television interviews.

He is a commentator on foreign and domestic affairs and able to go to China — one of 18 nations he has visited since leaving Washington — but, ironically, is unable or unwilling to go to the Republican national convention in Dallas this month.

He phones friends who are in positions of power at the White House, officials say, but he does not call President Reagan.

For his Republican Party, which he led back to power in 1968 after eight years out of the White House, is still fearful of associating too closely with him because of the stigma of the past. He therefore chose not to go to the convention.

This was a relief for Mr. Reagan. The president must take care not to speak harshly of Mr. Nixon lest he alienate Republicans who still hold him in high regard. But he must also avoid praise for Mr. Nixon, whose name remains anathema to moderate voters.

Many Republicans respect Mr. Nixon's views, especially on det-

ente and disarmament. He is the cold war warrior who insists detente with the Soviet Union is necessary for mankind's survival.

Even the press, which fought bitterly with Mr. Nixon as he made it a target for criticism during the Watergate cover-up, seems with the passage of a decade to have dropped its hostility.

When Mr. Nixon was invited to speak at a meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors earlier in the year he received a warm welcome from the people his vice president, Spiro Agnew, once dubbed the "rattling nabobs of negativism."

Richard Nixon is now a best-selling author, a man whose latest recorded television interview fetched \$500,000 from a major network and a man busily raising \$25 million for his own presidential library.

All this is in stark contrast to the man who resigned on Aug. 9, 1974, rather than face a hearing in the House of Representatives on his role in covering up the Watergate scandal — a hearing certain to have ended in his impeachment.

The incident that mushroomed into the most devastating political scandal in American history occurred in the midst of the 1972 election year, when Nixon reelection campaign operatives broke into opposition Democratic Party headquarters in Washington's Watergate complex and were caught red-handed.

The White House at first dismissed the affair as "a third-rate burglary" unauthorised by anyone of rank.

But over the next two years, inquiries pressed first by a judge

and a newspaper, the Washington Post, and then by Congress and prosecutors unravelled a bewildering web of political crimes that came to be known simply as "Watergate" and its "cover-up."

The trail of conspiracy led from obscure underlings through top presidential aides and finally to the White House oval office itself. Mr. Nixon's complicity was established by incriminating secret White House tape recordings piled loose by order of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Nixon became the only U.S. president to resign from office when he sent a one-sentence note addressed by protocol to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. It read: "Dear Mr. secretary: I hereby resign the office of president of the United States. Sincerely, Richard Nixon."

He was succeeded immediately by Vice President Gerald Ford, who added one last shocker to the Watergate saga by granting him a presidential pardon just 30 days later.

That act, justified by Mr. Ford as necessary "to heal the wounds that had festered too long" but denounced by critics who suspected a political deal, made Mr. Nixon immune from prosecution for any crimes he had committed as president.

So far as Mr. Nixon was concerned, the pardon was his due. Then and ever after, he conceded no wrongdoing beyond "mistakes of judgement." He spat out his defiance in a rare televised interview with journalist David Frost in May, 1977.

"Mistakes, yes," he said, "(but) if they want me to get down on the

floor and grovel, no, never."

When he left office, he was depressed to the point that some close associates said they feared he might try suicide.

His return to partial respectability has been carefully planned, as befitted a man who kept a scratch pad in his White House bedroom to jot down thoughts that came in the night.

Mr. Nixon likes to say in 1984 that his motto is simply: "Never look back."

Mr. Nixon's current prominence could have political dangers for Mr. Reagan in this election year by serving to underline their different approaches on foreign policy.

The president's hawkish stance towards U.S.-Soviet relations has ironically caused many of Mr. Nixon's critics to yearn for the "detente" he fashioned with Moscow.

"He (Nixon) does say sensible things about foreign policy... what makes such statements seem exceptionally wise is the contrast with the far-out quality of the Reagan administration's policy," liberal New York Times columnist Anthony Lewis wrote.

Former Democratic presidential candidate George McGovern told Reuters in a recent interview: "The rather rigid position Reagan has taken towards the Soviets has opened the way for Nixon as the author of detente."

Mr. McGovern, whose 1972 presidential campaign was the victim of Watergate "dirty tricks," also credited Mr. Nixon with the best record of any post-World-War II president in dealing with the Soviet Union and China.

إتجاهنا

NEWS IN BRIEF

Obeidat receives ambassador to Kuwait

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat Saturday received in his office Mr. Saleh Al Zaf'bi, Jordan's ambassador to Kuwait.

171 hotels in the country

AMMAN (J.T.) — The number of hotels in Jordan last year reached 171 according to a spokesman from the General Statistics Department who was quoted Saturday in the local Arab daily Al Dustour. These hotels contain a total of 5,516 rooms, 10,741 beds, and employ 4,038 staff, the spokesman said.

Border free zone factories under study

AMMAN (J.T.) — The free zone near the Jordanian-Syrian border will be operational before the end of this year, according to an article published Saturday in the Arab daily Sawt Al Shaab. The report said that the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism is currently studying the types of industry which will be granted licences in this zone.

Jordan to attend ECWA meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will take part in the meetings of the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) scheduled to be held in Baghdad on Nov. 19. Taking part in the four-day meetings are delegations representing Arab countries who are members of ECWA.

RCC to establish music library

AMMAN (Petra) — The Royal Cultural Centre (RCC) is engaged in preparations for establishing a musical library. The centre has received 300 records from the British Council dealing with concerts and classical plays to help start the library.

Jordanian engineers council reviews unemployment, foreign companies

AMMAN (J.T.) — Unemployment among Jordanian engineers was the main subject of discussion during a lengthy meeting of the Jordanian Engineers Association (JEA) Friday.

During its extraordinary meeting, presided over by Mr. Ibrahim Abu Ayyash, president of the JEA, the JEA General Assembly instructed the JEA's Council to prepare a comprehensive memorandum including all the proposals raised by the general assembly members. The memorandum will be discussed at an extraordinary meeting of the general assembly next Friday.

Also during Friday's meeting, the general assembly approved the JEA's draft medical insurance regulation and the proposed amendments to the JEA law.

The new amendments stipulate that registers of practising and non-practising engineers be cancelled and that engineers holding higher university degrees in engineering should not be registered.

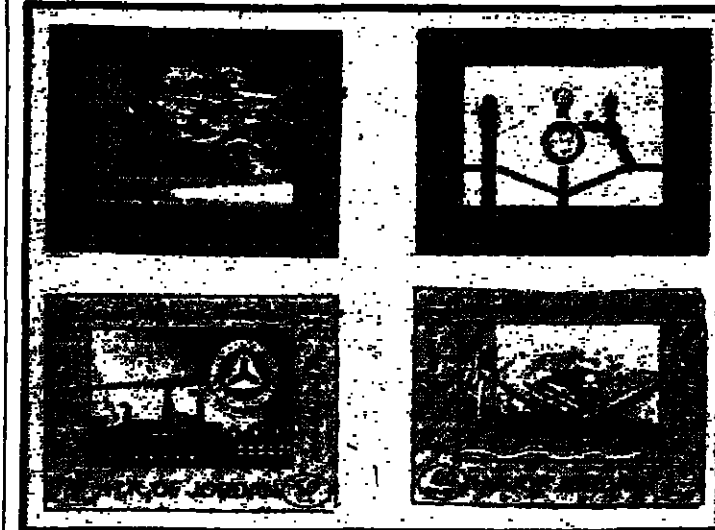


Ibrahim Abu Ayyash

as members in the association unless they obtained their first university degree from one of the engineering branches recognised by the JEA.

Foreign companies

In reply to enquiries from JEA members about the activities of foreign engineering companies in Jordan, Mr. Abu Ayyash said that the JEA Council, in cooperation



Telecommunications ministry issues commemorative stamps

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Telecommunications has decided to issue a special collection of stamps to mark the water and electricity year which fell this year.

Telecommunications Minister Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben said the new stamps will be available in all post offices in Jordan in four categories, 25, 40, 60 and 100 fils and will be offered for sale as of Saturday.

The special issue has also been issued to mark the occasion of His Majesty King Hussein's accession to the throne.

Social development ministry starts community pilot projects

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Social Development Abdul Salam Kena'an has decided to carry out pilot projects in local community development in 50 villages and three residential areas in the various districts and governorates throughout the country from Aug. 7 until Dec. 31.

The projects aim to help inhabitants to organise themselves and to utilise their human and material capabilities as well as benefiting from the government services and resources made available to develop their communities.

The projects will be carried out by specialists from the social development departments.

Jordan to attend Arab Lawyers Union conference

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian Bar Association (JBA) will take part in the 15th conference of the Arab Lawyers Union (ALU) scheduled to be held in Tunisia on October 25.

On the agenda of the five-day conference are a number of topics including human rights, basic freedoms, conditions of women in the Arab World, independence of the judiciary and the unification of Arab legislation and legal terminology.

The JBA has requested members who wish to participate in the conference to register their names at the association and has asked them to prepare research and working papers related to the topics on the conference agenda.

Polish ship hit in Red Sea as hunt intensifies

(Continued from page 1)

Egypt reserved the right to "retaliate in any way that we think is proper" against the culprits.

Both he and Prime Minister Kamal Hassan Ali said their evidence against Iran and Libya was circumstantial, and that Egypt lacked solid proof that those countries were responsible for the mine-laying.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazala spoke of "some unusual sailing patterns" by Iranian and Libyan ships before the explosions began and said: "We are studying the timing of the explosions in relation to the timing of passage through the Suez Canal of certain ships. There is some suspicion that they are Libyan and Iranian ships but we don't have any proof."

The Red Sea explosions prompted Saudi Arabia and North Yemen to intensify naval patrols in their waters. South Yemen Foreign Minister Abdul Aziz Al Dali said the explosions could be part of a scheme to disrupt shipments from the Gulf region, or to influence the course of the 46-month-long Iran-Iraq war.

The Netherlands has also offered to send two minesweepers to the Red Sea, the Dutch foreign

ministry said Saturday. A spokesman said the Dutch ambassador in Cairo would ask the Egyptian authorities whether the help of the two modern Dutch Alkmaar-class minesweepers was needed.

"The offer was made because of the importance of the freedom of shipping in the Red Sea and Suez Canal," he said.

Greece said Friday it had not so far been asked by Egypt to provide minesweepers for the Red Sea but it would consider any such request sympathetically.

Israeli troops or their local militia allies listed in the report. The Israelis, however, suffered other casualties outside the UNIFIL zone. UNIFIL soldiers had to fire warning shots on several occasions when Israeli-backed militiamen refused to stop at UNIFIL checkpoints or allow their vehicles to be searched. The U.N. soldiers try to stop armed men from entering their area.

Three UNIFIL men died in road or gunshot accidents during the period, bringing the UNIFIL's death toll since 1978 to 101.

Israelis detain hundreds in occupied Lebanon

(Continued from page 1)

Israeli troops overran the UNIFIL zone.

Violent local resistance to the Israeli occupation has grown, especially among the majority Shi'ite Muslim population.

The Israeli officer was killed in an ambush east of the village of Ab Asiyeh, seven kilometres northeast of Tyre, on June 27, the report said.

Two hours later, an Israeli armoured column drove into the nearby village of Bidias, searched

every house and detained 165 people, it added.

In the early hours of June 28, Israeli forces entered Maarakah, another village in the area. They fired shots in the air and assembled the entire population in the village square.

As Israeli bulldozers demolished several houses near the square, Israeli soldiers shot and wounded four villagers and made 199 arrests, the report said.

Apart from the Israeli officer, no casualties were reported in 13 gun, rocket and bomb attacks on

Queen Noor sponsors eight-day joint Arab programme

Arab children arrive for cultural activities

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — About 100 children from all over the Arab World commence Sunday an eight-day joint Arab cultural programme in Jordan at the invitation of Her Majesty Queen Noor. Delegations of Arab children between the ages of 10 and 13 were still arriving Saturday from their respective countries to participate in the programme which is considered the first of its kind in the Third World.

The programme, which aims at deepening Arab children's awareness of their own common culture and heritage, includes tours to the country's tourist and archaeological sites to acquaint them with Jordan's culture and progress.

The idea for the cultural programme was initiated by Queen Noor in 1980 after an Arab summit which was held in Amman and attended by Arab leaders. The programmes, which is being held for the fourth time, aims to help Arab children realise that they belong to one nation with a common culture and goals.

'Belief in their nation'

During last year's meeting with Arab children, Queen Noor said: "Our children ought to have direct access to the concepts of common culture and goals, with the purpose of enhancing their belief in their nation."

The annual event had to be cancelled in 1982 because of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the deteriorating situation in the neighbouring country. Last year the Lebanese delegation was not able to fly to Amman from Beirut airport which was exposed to shelling from various factions fighting in the Lebanese civil war.

This year's cultural programme will coincide with another major cultural event; the Jerash Festival which starts on Aug. 16. Both cultural events are sponsored by Queen Noor.

On the first day of their visit the Arab children will visit the old city of Salt where they will attend a scheduled children's festival which includes a show of Jordanian traditional costumes, songs and dances performed by the city's Petra folklore group.

Competitions

Cultural and scientific competitions will be held for the children in Salt and later the visiting children will give a performance as a present to the children of Salt.

On the second day, the children will visit the popular museum, the citadel, the Roman amphitheatre, the Bird's Garden, the Martyr's Monument and the fun fair city of Al Ahli in Amman. They will later attend art performances at the Haya Art Centre.

During their eight-day visit to the Kingdom, the children will visit the city of Irbid, north of Amman, where they will tour the Yarmouk University and attend



scheduled activities to be held there. They will also visit Karak and Ma'an, and tour the archaeological sites in both cities.

The Arab children will be guests of Jordanian families who will help to acquaint them with the traditions and habits of a Jordanian family.

The children will be guests of Queen Noor on the last day of their visit and will listen to a briefing from the Queen on the aims of the pan-Arab cultural programme, its future aspirations and the impressions of the programme's achievements throughout its implementation.

Uncertain future for Azraq table salt industry

By Mohammad Abu Gosh

AZRAQ — Nearly 95 per cent of the people living in Al Azraq, north east of Amman, depend for their living on the extraction of table salt which they market in Jordan. But soon these people are likely to lose their livelihood because the Arab Potash Company (APC) has started producing table salt in such large quantities that it could flood Arab markets.

Jordan's need for salt is estimated at 25,000 tonnes per year and the Azraq Cooperative Society for the Production of Salt has been producing most of this domestic requirement.

However, the APC will be producing many thousands of tonnes of salt as a by-product of the potash industry and the marketing of table salt in Jordan is expected to be exclusively entrusted to the APC.

The people of Azraq wonder what will happen to them in the future when there is so much salt that it cannot be absorbed in the local markets.

The Al Azraq cooperative society which organises the production and marketing of salt has been conducting this business for the past 30 years and although the salt extraction method may be considered primitive it nevertheless illustrates the determination of the townspeople to make their own living from the region.

However, they believe that they must introduce more modern methods for the processing and packaging of salt before sending it to the market. The society has asked experts to conduct a feasibility study on improving the extraction of salt and bids came from West Germany, Britain, Italy, Spain and Turkey to carry out a project which entails setting up a refinery plant.

A spokesman for the cooperative said that development in the broad sense does not imply that a whole region or project needs to be destroyed for the sake of developing another. Millions of dinars have been invested in the APC project, near the southern tip of the Dead Sea, to extract pot-

ash for use in industrial processes and not for the purpose of ruining the livelihood of the Azraq population, the spokesman said.

He said that effective development is based on sound social and economic plans that can achieve a balance between various areas leading to an overall progress in the country.

Ministers of Transport and Industry, Trade and Tourism Taher Hikmat and Jawad Al Anani recently visited Al Azraq region to study the situation in the area. During their visit they inspected the salt extraction processes and met with the townspeople to hear their views regarding the situation.

The ministers also met with representatives and members of the cooperative society and the society's views and proposals will be included in a report to be reviewed by a special ministerial committee.

Also during the visit the ministers were briefed on the various activities of the cooperative society. A spokesman said that the cooperative society provides a health clinic which functions in cooperation with the government-run health centre.

The society has also built annexes to the existing school, established a bus transport service and offers aid to needy families, he said.

The society spokesman requested the government to support the activities of the society and to encourage further programmes by financing them through the salt extraction business.

The spokesman explained that 3,500 people in Azraq extract salt by drying salty underground water in special evaporation ponds. This process is carried out over an area of approximately 3,000 dunums divided into small sections each with an area of 13 dunums, the spokesman said.

He added that all the land is owned by the state and that the inhabitants have leased this area from the government to carry out the project. According to geo-



Three members of the Azraq salt production cooperative stand by one of the evaporation ponds used by the society to extract salt from underground water (J.T. file photo)

logists' reports there is enough salty water in Azraq to enable the local inhabitants to continue to make a living if they are allowed to, the spokesman added.

Summarizing the demands of the society the spokesman said: "We ask that we will be allowed to retain our just and natural right to produce salt, process it and market it in Jordan. We also demand that salt production be organised and that imports of foreign salt are halted." — Al Dustour

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British miners' delegates vote to continue strike

SHEFFIELD, England (R) — Miners' delegates Friday voted to reject the latest peace offer from Britain's state-run National Coal Board (NCB) and to continue a 22-week-old strike.

National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) President Arthur Scargill left a delegate meeting here, declaring: "This strike is as solid as it was when it started."

Delegates from three coalfields where workers have refused to support the strike — Nottinghamshire, South Derbyshire and Leicestershire — boycotted Friday's meeting.

A Leicestershire spokesman said he did not want to subject his delegates to possible intimidation. Mr. Scargill said he had no idea when talks might be resumed with coal board chairman Mr. Ian MacGregor, who has described the snubbed peace plan as his last offer to the strikers.

About three-quarters of Britain's 180,000 miners are on strike against a coal board plan to shut down 20 mines for the loss of 20,000 jobs.

The NUM has refused to accept a board offer to defer some closures unless Mr. MacGregor also agrees not to shut pits that his board considers to be uneconomical.

Mr. MacGregor left the offer on the table after it was earlier rejected by Mr. Scargill and other NUM negotiators. But he has been mandated by the board to withdraw it whenever he chooses.

Mr. Scargill alleged Friday that the board's pit closure plan was only the start of a wider strategy to close 70 mines and scrap 70,000 jobs.

He said there had been no drift back to work by miners disillusioned at the lengthy strike which has provoked violent scenes on picket lines throughout the coalfields.

There were angry scenes outside the Sheffield conference hall Friday when strikers kicked and punched the cars of delegates from areas that boycotted the delegate meeting.

The delegates left the hall at the end of a meeting of the union's executive without waiting for the start of the broader special delegate conference.

South Derbyshire official Mr. Ken Toon said: "The reason we are not attending the conference is that the last time our delegates went to the rostrum other delegates walked out."

Mr. MacGregor later denied

that the strike was solid, saying more miners would return to work as a result of Mr. Scargill's failure to consult them on the board's latest peace offer.

"The number of ex-strikers returning is increasing and all the pits are open for work," Mr. MacGregor told reporters.

He said Mr. Scargill's claim that 70 pits would be closed was an attempt to boost the flagging morale of his members.

Energy Secretary Peter Walker dismissed Mr. Scargill's assertion of solidarity as absurd, as one in three miners were working.

"The great majority would be at work if only they were given the opportunity," he said in a statement after the conference.

NUM leaders have so far rejected calls to ballot individual members on the strike.

The threat of a new dock strike in support of the miners was raised Friday after talks broke down between the British Steel Corporation (BSC), Scottish dock workers and port authorities.

Dockers have threatened to stop work if BSC tries to use non-registered labour to unload coal — an issue that caused a 12-day national stoppage last month.

Japan poised for higher growth, OECD says

PARIS (R) — Japan is poised for faster growth in 1984 and 1985, with significantly higher trade and current account surpluses despite a sharp rise in imports, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) said Friday.

In its annual report on the Japanese economy, the OECD said inflation will remain "very modest" through 1985 and unemployment will hover around 2½ per cent.

Real Gross National Product (GNP) growth, the widest measure of a country's economic strength, will be five per cent in 1984 and four per cent in 1985. The figure for 1983 was 3.7 per cent.

The report said that to avoid growing protectionist moves in other industrialised states, Japan should steadily open its domestic markets to foreign firms and boost

the undervalued yen's exchange rate to reflect the nation's economic strength.

It credited Tokyo with progressively opening its financial markets to outsiders but said in view of expected higher growth and corporate profitability "the time for steady, carefully-managed change would now seem particularly ripe."

Further liberalisation would lead to a larger international role for the yen and more efficiency in the Japanese banking sector, it said.

It would also open the way for interest rates to become a more

powerful tool in shaping monetary policy, with the possibility of a short-term government debt market developing in Japan similar to those existing in most OECD countries.

The report stressed that Japan had taken "important steps" to address persistent complaints by other OECD member countries that its markets are too restricted and the yen undervalued and it said further changes should come gradually.

But the OECD's forecast for the next 18 months seems likely to intensify pressure on Tokyo on both fronts.

Despite a marked increase in imports in 1984 and 1985 linked to a sharp jump in domestic spending, Japan's trade surplus will widen to \$41 billion in 1984 and \$47 billion in 1985, from \$31.5 billion in 1983, it said.

Japan's traditionally negative balance on invisibles, including insurance and tourism, is expected to stagnate as foreign investment receipts rise, leading to sharply higher current account surpluses of \$30 billion in 1984 and \$36 billion in 1985, from \$20.8 billion last year.

In a caveat to its otherwise glowing report, the OECD warned: "Despite progress made in recent years towards consolidating its fiscal position, the size of the central government deficit remains a problem."

The deficit, currently about

three per cent of GNP, is not large by international standards.

But major new bond issues, planned refinancing of some government debt from 1985 and the burden on the public sector expected from a rapidly ageing population "may put pressure on interest rates, eventually crowding out the emerging recovery of private investment," the report said.

The OECD applauded Japan's plans to restrain public spending as a means of cutting the deficit but added that a rise in Japan's traditionally low tax rate may have to be considered.

Saudi Arabian, Iranian oil sales dip sharply, traders say

KUWAIT (R) — Saudi Arabia and Iran — OPEC's biggest oil producers — have put a brake on oil output and combined sales have dipped by up to a quarter over the past few weeks, Gulf oil traders say.

The move is likely to help stabilise world spot prices, which started to recover last week after dropping sharply over the past month in the face of a global glut.

This in turn will ease pressure on Britain, which does not belong to OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries), to cut prices for North Sea oil and risk sparking a price war.

The Saudi and Iranian production cuts coincide with a tour of Gulf states by a team of OPEC oil ministers urging members to stick to quotas and help OPEC weather the current crisis with its price and production accord intact.

Gulf traders estimate Saudi output has dropped to about four million barrels a day (b/d) from over 5.5 million in early July.

Iran's exports are sagging heavily and are expected to average 1.5 million b/d in August after 1.9 million last month.

The traders said oil markets are likely to take heart from a Saudi statement Thursday that production fell to well below 4.5 million b/d on average in July, and that the kingdom remained committed to protecting OPEC prices.

This is likely to dispel much of the nervousness which has hit the market about the possibility that the Saudis might suddenly offload large volumes of oil under an oil-for-aircraft barter deal entered into by Riyadh recently.

The announcement that the deal was based on official prices would also bolster sentiment, which has begun to improve since a recent report by the newsletter Petroleum Intelligence Weekly that the oil deliveries would be stretched over several months.

The deal, under which Saudi Arabia is expected to exchange about 35 million barrels of crude for 10 Boeing 747 airliners and 50 Rolls-Royce engines, has been possibly the major factor undermining the oil market recently, traders said.

Details of how it will be implemented remain sparse, but industry observers speculate that the crude would be delivered to one or

more oil traders who would pay cash to Boeing and Rolls-Royce.

Traders said buyer resistance at current prices appears also to have influenced the output cuts by Riyadh and Tehran.

The U.S. partners in the Arabian American Oil Company (Aramco), Saudi Arabia's main customers under term contracts, have apparently bought less at official prices because of the availability of much cheaper crude in the spot market.

Likewise, recent low spot market prices for Iranian oil make it less attractive for Tehran's customers to buy under term contracts at a time when Iran is cutting discounts.

Iran has long offered discounts on official OPEC prices to compensate for war risk insurance charges on tankers sailing to its main oil terminal at Kharg Island in the northern Gulf battle zone.

But a one-month lull in the Gulf tanker war — broken by an Iraqi attack on a tanker earlier last week — encouraged it to narrow the discounts to between \$1.3 and \$1.8 a barrel from over \$3 previously, traders said.

British banks reduce cost of borrowing

LONDON (R) — Britain's major banks Friday cut the cost of borrowing for the second time in the three days, following a strong lead from the Bank of England.

Barclays led the way, cutting its base rate by ½ per cent to 11 per cent from Friday, and was followed by the Midland Bank.

All major clearing banks cut their rates by ½ per cent on Wednesday after the Bank of England indicated it wanted a reduction in high interest rates.

The slumping value of the pound sterling against major currencies, particularly the dollar, forces banks to raise their lending rates last month by 2-¾ per cent.

Sterling held up fairly well following Wednesday's cuts and the Bank of England showed its desire for another drop by Thursday cutting the rates at which it funds the banking system.

A weaker dollar and slightly lower pressure on U.S. interest rates, which was underlined by Thursday's sharply lower money supply figures, helped give the British banks room for movement.

Foreign exchange markets showed little initial reaction to the rate cut, dealers in London saying the fall had been widely expected.

Deposit interest rates

go up in Turkey

ANKARA (R) — Turkey's central bank has raised deposit interest rates by up to four per cent points with effect from Saturday, the official gazette said.

The increases stemmed from an annual inflation level of around 52 per cent annually, economists said.

Rates for six month time deposits with three-monthly interest payments were increased to 47 from 43 per cent.

The rate for six month time deposits was hiked by four points to 52 from 48 per cent, according to a decree in the official gazette Saturday.

Sudan to get U.S. wheat

KHARTOUM (R) — The United States is to supply Sudan with 127,000 tonnes of wheat this year under a U.S. Food and Development Programme, the Sudanese News Agency Sana reported Friday.

It said the wheat, worth \$20 million, would be provided as a grant. Sudan would sell it locally and use the proceeds for economic development programmes, it added.

Under an agreement signed by the two governments in 1979, the United States agreed to grant Sudan \$100 million worth of wheat and wheat flour over a period of five years.

Sudan, the largest country in Africa, has been the continent's poorest nation, dependent heavily on U.S. aid.

Algeria stresses Third World voice in UNIDO

VIENNA (OPECNA) — Algeria has called for stronger Third World representation in U.N. Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) — particularly at top management level — when the organisation becomes a specialised United Nations agency.

Addressing the UNIDO IV conference here Friday Algerian vice minister of heavy industry Mr. Mohammed Mazouni said the "new UNIDO" should be provided with human and financial resources more closely related to the study, engineering and realisation of industrial programmes and projects to better serve the

real needs of developing countries.

He also called for the reinforcement of "UNIDO instruments" to assure more concerted and flexible action and unity of decision.

Mr. Mazouni said the developing countries fully understood that they should first and foremost count on themselves in the process of industrial development, and take the necessary measures to ensure the overall efficiency of their administrations and enterprises.

However, other relevant factors in the control of a minority of industrialised countries — including

the international financial and monetary system — had to be dealt with urgently, he said.

Mr. Mazouni declared that "hardly anything" in the proposals made by the advanced countries offered real hope of beneficial change in the Third World's future industrial development.

Stressing the importance of integrated measures to reactivate the development process, he appealed for a reduction in interest rates, removal of protectionist barriers, stabilisation of commodity prices and the adoption and implementation of a code of conduct for transnational companies doing business in developing countries.

He said that nearly a decade after the adoption of the Lima declaration to boost the developing countries' share of world industrial production to 25 per cent by the year 2000, there had been proportionally only a derisory increase.

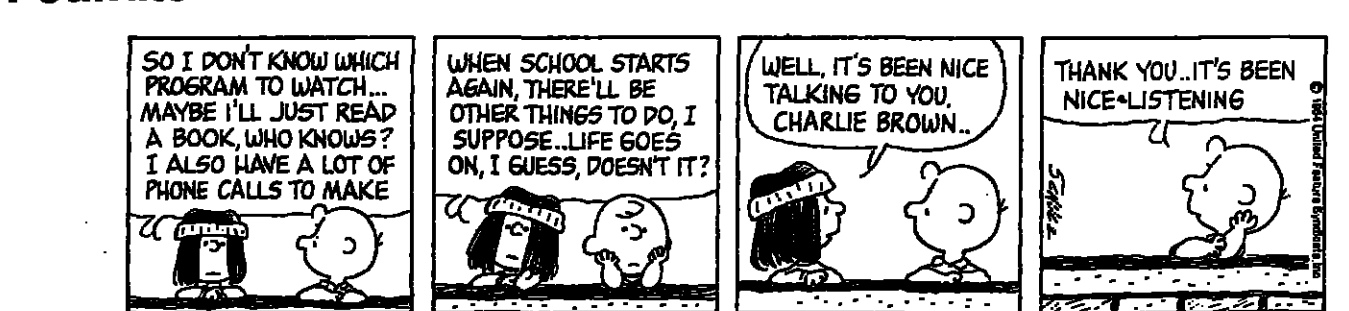
Developing countries on the whole had registered a slowing down of industrialisation and of economic and social development, he added.

Mr. Mazouni said protectionist measures and non-fulfilment of contracts by developed countries had reduced export outlets for Third World products.

THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff

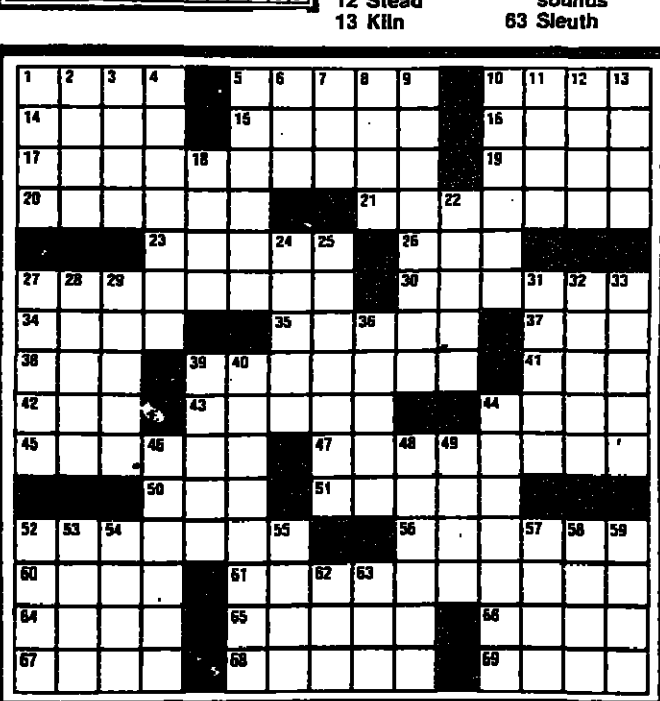


Andy Capp



THE Daily Crossword by May Mannix

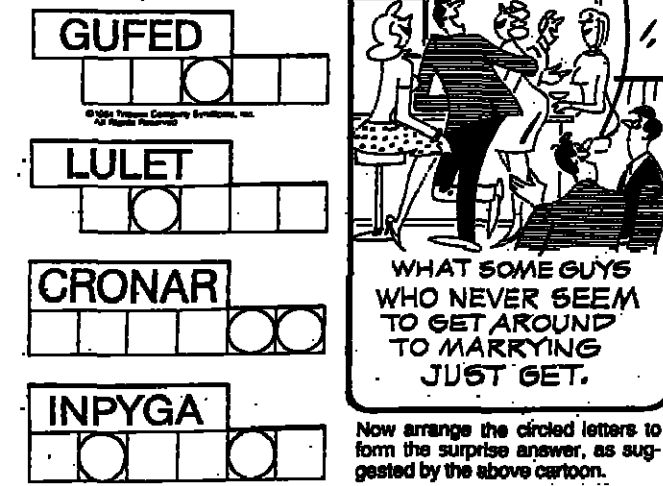
ACROSS	27 Religious order	51 Pillar of yore	18 Hebrew month
1 Comedian	30 In a weird manner	52 Official mission	22 — anchor (remain)
5 Adjoins	34 Minute archipelago	56 Worthless	24 Capertony items
10 Content	35 Extreme	60 Fine or nine	25 Tradesman
14 Something shocking	37 "Norma" — abbr.	61 Abstainer	27 Brown earth
15 Tapioca substitute	38 Saloon	64 Lose patience	28 Vaquero's rope
16 Hipbones	39 Endure	65 Atmosphere	29 Siphon
17 Land	41 A Gardner	66 Negative in Nuremberg	31 Modern Persian
19 Baked items	42 Greek letter	67 Russian	32 C'est — river
20 Orange oil used in perfumes	43 Goose	68 Records	33 Irish poet
21 Fish like the blenny	44 Step — I	69 European capital	34 Early playing card
23 Squalis	45 Most crude	70 Strings of beads	39 Green spots
26 Thing to cast	47 Strings of beads	50 Born in Bordeaux	40 Not proven
			41 Seasoning herb
			42 Glaze
			43 Mexicans — I"
			44 "Thanks — I"
			45 Words by Caesar
			46 Gilda of Israel
			47 Theda — mammal
			48 Himalayan snowman
			49 Corrida
			50 No slow pokes, they in England
			51 Eye: Fr.
			52 Ian Fleming creation
			53 Quivering sounds
			54 Sleuth



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JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BRINY OXIDE GOPHER EFFIGY Answer: "What the boss's son was, naturally... FIRE PROOF"

Sri Lanka vows to end rebel attacks

COLOMBO (R) — Sri Lankan President Junius Jayewardene has vowed to end guerrilla activities on the island following a week-old offensive by rebels in the troubled northern district of Jaffna.

The state radio Saturday quoted Mr. Jayewardene as saying: "As a government we have put our hand to root out terrorism and terrorists from our country."

"No one can deter us from the cause we have undertaken," he said, speaking at a public rally Friday at Kandy, 116 kilometres from Colombo.

The president's declaration came as the island's security forces were bracing to meet any fresh outbreak of attacks by guerrillas fighting for a separate state for minority Tamils in the northern and eastern provinces.

"Sri Lanka, which has a history of 2,500 years, shall stand even if anyone comes against us. This message should be taken to every

corner of the island and made known throughout the world as well," Mr. Jayewardene said.

Troops continued patrols Saturday in Jaffna, capital of Sri Lanka's northern province, as a guerrilla offensive entered its eighth day Saturday.

National Security Minister Lalith Athulathumudali said Friday that "the long awaited terrorist offensive", which began last Saturday, was expected to continue with attacks on police stations, banks and military personnel.

Six servicemen had been killed and seven others injured in attacks by guerrillas, the minister said.

The security forces had responded by conducting combing operations in northern areas bel-

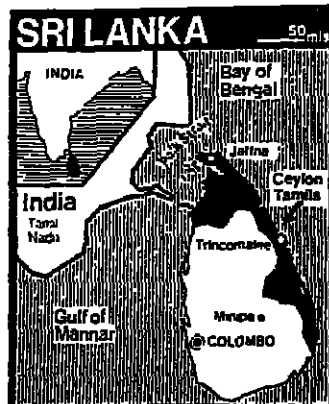
ieved to be guerrilla hideouts and arrested more than 400 suspected rebels, he said.

Twenty-six guerrillas were killed and about 40 others wounded in these operations, according to Mr. Athulathumudali. He denied unofficial reports that there were heavy civilian casualties.

The government has advised foreign correspondents against going to Jaffna, saying it would be a security risk. A group of five correspondents who had chartered a private plane to fly to Jaffna were stopped from doing so.

Government censorship on local press for security issues, in force since last summer's unrest, left the front page of one independent Colombo paper dotted with 10 blank spaces in its news columns Saturday.

A portion of an editorial in the island, the capital's most critical daily, was also cut. The space was stamped "censored".



The censored items included foreign news agency reports from India and Britain about the unrest.

Sri Lanka early last month lifted censorship on reports by foreign correspondents imposed on June 11 but they cannot be reprinted in local press without official approval.

In the part of the island's editorial that passed the censor's scissors, the newspaper said: "there does not seem to be any immediate prospect of a release from the grip of terrorism in which the country is caught."

It called on all sides to seek a political solution to the ethnic tension.

Soviets say Genscher protecting those who want reunification

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet News Agency Tass attacked West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher Saturday in a further sign of displeasure at the thaw in relations between Bonn and East Berlin.

TASS said Mr. Genscher had revealed himself as protector of those who wanted German reunification within the country's 1937 boundaries, termed "Revanchists" by the Soviet media.

Mr. Genscher said in Bonn on Thursday that the West German government had no such intention, openly ignoring statements by Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann and Inter-German Relations Minister Heinrich Windelen. TASS said.

"The fact that Mr. Genscher takes the Revanchists under his wing is fresh proof of the fact that the Bonn officialdom team up with those who foam at the mouth demanding the re-creation of the post-war border in Europe," TASS said.

The Soviet media have directly criticised the improvement in rel-

ations between East and West Germany over the past two weeks and reminded East German Leader Erich Honecker that he once said the two states could never be reunited.

The topic is likely to remain high in the Soviet media with the 35th anniversary of the foundation of the Communist East German state in October and next May's 40th anniversary of the end of the World War II.

Preparations are already under way in the Soviet Union, including the Baltic republics annexed by Moscow in 1940, for celebrations of the "Soviet people's historic victory over Fascism."

TASS said Mr. Genscher apparently forgot that the Bonn government had decided early this year to issue school textbooks containing a map of Germany with its 1937 frontiers.

It said Mr. Zimmermann had told a group of former inhabitants of the East German territories in Munich that the German question included land beyond East Germany's eastern border.

"In other words, the implication is that the GDR (East Germany) should be absorbed and traditionally Polish lands annexed," TASS said.

The TASS article made no reference to the former East Prussian territory annexed by the Soviet Union itself.

On Friday the Soviet press renewed its attacks on closer links between East Berlin and Bonn in what Western diplomats saw as a move to increase pressure on East German Leader Erich Honecker to moderate his detente policies.

"This appears to be a new warning to Honecker of the Kremlin's irritation with his failure to respond to past attacks. It looks as if Moscow is building up pressure on him to change course," one diplomat said.

A leading Moscow daily directly attacked last month's credit deal between East and West Germany last month, saying Chancellor Helmut Kohl himself had made clear that Bonn had gained "political returns" from East Berlin in return for cash.

U.S., Soviets begin talks on cultural agreement

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. State Department said Friday that U.S.-Soviet talks began early this week in Moscow on a new cultural exchange agreement. The last agreement between the two superpowers lapsed in 1979 after Soviet troops moved into Afghanistan. The State Department said the talks began after the Soviet Union replied with its own draft to the U.S. proposal for new agreement.

Aeroflot to get new Tupolev

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet state airline Aeroflot is to reduce this year a new, more fuel-efficient passenger aircraft, modified version of the Tupolev 154, the newspaper Soviet Russia reported Saturday. It quoted senior aircraft engineer as saying that the new plane, designated Tu-154M, will use 15 per cent less fuel and have a range 10 per cent greater than the present Tu-154B, which has become the mainstay of Aeroflot international services over the past decade.

'Eve tease' murders set off riot

NEW DELHI (R) — Police rolled a top Indian university following a riot sparked by the murders of two students who teased a girl. Police said the girl's brother and some of his friends stabbed the students and wounded a third at Jamia Millia University Thursday. Three of the attackers were arrested. The girl had accused the students of "eve-teasing" — a local term for verbal or physical sexual harassment. Other students chased the attackers, who were rescued by police. Several hundred students then massed outside the police station and called for the attackers to be lynched. Telephone wires were cut and police reinforcements were called in to break up the riot.

NASA puts shuttle in wrong place

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (AP) — When the U.S. space shuttle Discovery was returned to the launch pad Thursday, it was set down 7.6 centimetres off line and had to be realigned Friday, NASA reported. The misalignment was discovered when work crews began making electrical, fluid line and other connections. They figured out that the mobile launch platform on which the shuttle rides had been deposited on the pad slightly off centre. The large tracked transporter which carried Discovery to the pad was wheeled back into position Friday, lifted the platform and put it in the proper position, the space agency said. "The mobile launch platform was initially positioned well within all of its individual tolerance measurements," the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) explained. "However, the variations within those tolerances resulted in a buildup of small errors which had the platform misaligned by about three inches."

Liz Taylor not expected at Burton memorial

PONTRHYDYFEN, Wales (AP) — Elizabeth Taylor, who married and divorced actor Richard Burton twice, will not attend a memorial service for him in Wales, one of Burton's brothers said Friday. Sally Hay Burton, the actor's widow, his brother Graham Jenkins and other family members returned to Britain Friday after attending his funeral in Switzerland and headed for Wales for Saturday's memorial service in his birthplace at Pontrhydyfen. Asked whether Miss Taylor would attend, Mr. Jenkins replied: "At this time it's inappropriate." He paid tribute to the fiery relationship between Burton and Miss Taylor when asked if the seven-times married actress was distressed at Burton's death. "Of course she is. They had an understanding that was beyond understanding," Mr. Jenkins said. Earlier in the week, Mr. Jenkins had said Miss Taylor would attend the memorial service in Wales but would skip Burton's funeral on Thursday in Switzerland because she did not want to upstage Sally Hay Burton, who had been married to the film star for a year.

FAO conference to focus on Latin American debt

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP) — Latin America's crushing debt burden and trade protectionism in industrialised nations will be a central theme of the U.N. Food and Agricultural Organisation's (FAO) regional conference opening here Monday.

In reports prepared in advance, the organisation notes that the growth of agricultural production in the region is far behind population growth of about 2.5 per cent a year, and that the number of poorly fed people is growing in the region of 40 million people.

"Over 50 million people in Latin America and the Caribbean are threatened by protein-calorie malnutrition. Another group of the population, roughly 50 million people, though not destitute, are below the poverty line, which is defined as the level at which basic needs are met," the report said. "Latin American agriculture has

grown slowly but steadily over the last 20 years, but this has not made a greater quantity of basic foodstuffs available to the more needy.

"The trend has been to concentrate on cash crops for export or food for the urban middle and upper classes."

The region's efforts to service a total foreign debt of about \$350 billion have hurt its ability to import food, the organisation contends, while the values of the goods it produces in the world market is deteriorating.

The organisation criticised industrialised nations for "subsidising farm production and exports, applying trade protectionist policies and dumping supplies." It said that made it impossible for Latin American countries to compete for markets even within the region itself.

U.S. Congress approves \$70 m for El Salvador

WASHINGTON (R) — Congress has approved a compromise measure granting an additional \$70 million in military aid to El Salvador this fiscal year.

The measure also includes \$700 million for food stamps for poor people in the United States and \$50 million for aid to anti-government rebels in Afghanistan.

It was approved late Friday as lawmakers prepared to adjourn for a three-week break and now goes to President Reagan for his signature.

The amount for El Salvador was less than the \$117 million sought by Mr. Reagan. But it brought the total allocation in the fiscal year ending on Sept. 30 to \$196.5 million, more than twice the sum allotted in 1983.

The new funds are for lorries, helicopters, patrol boats, artillery, ammunition and training, which supporters of the aid said were

needed immediately by the U.S.-backed Salvadoran army to fight leftist rebels.

Although providing less than Mr. Reagan sought, the vote was a major victory for him.

In ending its impasse over the request for more military help, the Democrat-controlled House of Representatives reversed its earlier objection and approved the compromise, 234 votes to 161. As Congress hurried to adjourn, the Senate concurred by voice vote.

The House rejected Mr. Reagan's request for \$117 million last week but when offered the \$70 million Republican compromise many Democrats switched to vote with the administration.

"It comes at a critical time in a very fragile democracy," said Republican Representative Jack Kemp of New York. He called on his fellow legislators not to "pull the rug out" from under El Salvador.

Brazilian party to choose presidential candidate

BRASILIA (R) — Brazil's ruling Social Democratic Party (PDS) chooses its presidential candidate Sunday to contest electoral college elections in January that will decide a successor to Gen. Joao Figueiredo, the fifth military president since the 1964 coup.

The voting by party delegates is being held in the capital's Futuristic Convention Centre. The contest is a straight fight between former governor of Sao Paulo State Paulo Maluf and Interior Minister Mario Andreazza.

The PDS convention is seen as an important step on the road to ending two decades of military involvement in Brazilian governments which will cease when Mr. Figueiredo steps down after six years in office on March 15.

Mr. Maluf, 52, son of a Lebanese immigrant, said: "We have counted our votes and we have evidence of our triumph. We will win at least 60 per cent."

Ex-Col. Andreazza, 65, who served in the state intelligence organisation with Mr. Figueiredo, said: "Our victory is not probable, it is certain."

Mr. Maluf, a wealthy businessman, has been staging an

American-style presidential campaign for over two years, flying around the country in an executive jet gathering delegate votes.

Col. Andreazza, described by Mr. Figueiredo as the best instructor he knew at the military academy, has failed to get the president's declaration of support before the convention though the two greet each other warmly on public occasions.

Mr. Figueiredo has remained aloof from the rival campaigns though PDS parliamentarians have quoted him as saying Mr. Maluf would win the party convention but lose the electoral college election to the opposition presidential choice, Minas Gerais State Governor Tancredino Neves.

Mr. Tancredino's Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB), preparing to endorse his candidacy at its party convention on Sunday, has entered into an alliance with 57 PDS defectors led by Vice-President Aureliano Chaves.

With support from minor opposition parties Mr. Tancredino appears to have the best chance of becoming the country's next president.

Colombian rebel leader killed

BOGOTA, Colombia (AP) — An assassin on a motorcycle shot and killed a leader of the leftist April 19 Movement guerrilla group on Friday in an apparent attempt to ruin President Belisario Betancur's peace talks with Colombia's insurgents.

The slaying of Dr. Carlos Toledo in the eastern Colombia city of Bucaramanga came four days before the guerrilla group, known as the M-19, was to sign a cease-fire arranged by Mr. Betancur.

No one immediately claimed responsibility for the slaying. Dr. Toledo, an osteopath and former federal senator who had led M-19 for 14 years, received amnesty from the Betancur government in December 1982.

He had remained active in the M-19, pressing forward with peace talks with a presidential peace commission.

The president, in a statement issued by his office, called the assassination a "regrettable and reprehensible act." He expressed hope it would not result in the M-19 not "continuing its march" toward peace.

Dr. Toledo's "murder has not been a shot through the heart of the peace process, and the negotiations are not interrupted," a

spokesman for the M-19, Andres Almarales, said in a news conference in Bucaramanga.

Mr. Almarales, the M-19 representative in peace talks with Mr. Betancur's peace commission, did not say whether the signing of the peace treaty would be postponed.

Mr. Betancur sent members of his cabinet and of the peace commission that had been meeting with the guerrillas to Bucaramanga "to establish the facts (of the assassination) and to propose the most advisable thing to do so that the peace process can overcome this dark obstacle."

M-19 has been the most active of Colombia's five leftist guerrilla groups.

Dr. Toledo was gunned down in front of his wife, who was in the couple's car in front of the Toledo home. Dr. Toledo was preparing to enter the car when the motorcycle bearing two men pulled up, she said in a broadcast interview.

The gunman got off the motorcycle, whipped out a revolver and fired five quick shots into Dr. Toledo. Mrs. Toledo said in an interview.

The assassin climbed back onto the motorcycle behind the driver, and the two sped away, she said.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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WHO NEEDS KINGS?

Both vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH
♠ A J 4 2
♥ Void
♦ A Q 9 6 3
♣ A Q 7 3

WEST ♠ 10 9 8 7
♥ 8
♦ K 10 8 5
♣ J 9 6 2

EAST ♠ 6 5 3
♥ J 9 7 5
♦ J 4
♣ 10 8 5

SOUTH ♠ K
♥ A K Q 10 6 4 3 2
♦ 7 2
♣ K 4

The bidding:

North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♥ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 4 NT Pass
5 ♠ Pass 7 ♥ Pass
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Ten of ♣.

From the moment he got out of bed, Trump Coup Tommy knew it was going to be his day. The bridge club had hardly opened its doors when Tommy arrived, and he was soon in a game. On the very first deal of the day he picked up the above hand, sitting South.

After his partner opened the bidding, Tommy might have inquired for aces directly. Instead, he made a jump shift in his suit, then used Blackwood and settled in the grand slam when he learned that his partner held all the missing aces.

West led the top of his spade sequence, and Tommy

could count 14 tricks — if trumps broke 3-2. If trumps were 4-1 and West held the length, there was nothing Tommy could do about it. But if East held four trumps, Tommy saw a way to make his slam.

He sacrificed his first king at trick one, when he rose with dummy's ace of spades so that he could ruff a spade in hand. Next he cashed two top trumps, and he smiled with pleasure when West showed out on the second round. Tommy was in his element — he had a hand to play where he needed a trump coup to fulfill his contract. Gone was the bungler; in his place was the master of technique.

Tommy needed four entries to shorten his trumps to East's length and then pick up the trumps. So Tommy finessed the diamond queen, ruffed another spade and crossed to the ace of diamonds for another spade ruff. Then he led to the queen of clubs and ruffed a diamond. Tommy and East were both down to two trumps and a club.

The second king met its gruesome fate when Tommy overtook the king of clubs with the ace. He could lead any card from the table. He was poised with the Q-10 of trumps over East's J-9, and no matter what the defender did, Tommy had to take the last two tricks to bring home his grand slam.

Handwritten signature: محمد المنصور